A survey of hard ticks (Acari: Ixodidae) infesting donkeys in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran

Farnaz Malekifard*, Mousa Tavassoli and Mohammad Yakhchali

Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia University, Sero Road, Nazloo, Urmia, West Azarbaijan, Iran; E-mails: fmalekifard@yahoo.com, mtavassoli2000@yahoo.com, yakhchalim@yahoo.com

* Corresponding author

Abstract

Donkeys (Equus asinus Linnaeus, 1758) are economical for use in small-scale farming and are handy in third world countries with a poor infrastructure. Ticks are one of the most important ectoparasites which affect the equine industry with high economic impact. The main objective of this study was to determine the tick species of donkeys that occur in the Northwest of Iran as possible risk for tick-borne diseases. The study was conducted during the four seasons in 2013 in 15 villages of West Azerbaijan province. During four seasons a total of 455 Ixodid ticks, 222 male and 233 female ticks were collected comprising 3 genera and four species. The species were Hyalomma anatolicum, H. marginatum, Rhipicephalus bursa and Dermacentor marginatus. Although the parasite did occur throughout the year, there was a seasonal variation in the prevalence of ticks. Some of the collected ticks may play an important role for transmission of vector borne disease to donkeys; therefore, there is a need to investigate the potential tick vectors involved in the transmission of haemoparasites in donkeys in this region.

Keywords: Ixodid tick, donkey, Equus asinus, West Azerbaijan province, Iran.

Introduction

Donkeys (Equus asinus Linnaeus, 1758) are used as preferable animals in small-scale farming and are handy in third world countries with a poor infrastructure (Mushi et al. 2003). Ticks are important ectoparasites because of their harmful bloodsucking activity and as vectors for various agents of diseases in both man and livestock (Cumming 1998; Hendrix 1998). Two main groups of ticks attack animals; hard ticks and soft ticks (Khosravi et al. 2012).

Studies of tick distribution and diversity are basic in building up knowledge about tick borne diseases. Based on effect of temperature and humidity on the occurrence and biodiversity of ticks, climatic conditions of a region should be considered in the study of ticks and tick-borne diseases (Papadopoulos et al. 1996; Bouattour et al. 1999; Aktas et al. 2004).

The existence of suitable hosts and climate conditions in different regions of Iran is beneficial for the maintenance of ticks and tick-borne diseases (Yakhchali et al. 2011).
Furthermore, donkeys can act as source of piroplasms for ticks, increasing the probability of transmission to other animals, including horses (Laus et al. 2015). Information on the prevalence of hard ticks in donkeys is very limited in Iran.

The importance of this study can be due to certain geographical specifications and the probable presence of different types of ectoparasites of donkeys in this region. The main objective of this study was to determine the tick species infesting donkeys in the Northwest of Iran and the possible risk of tick-borne diseases. We also determined the prevalence of infestation of donkeys with ticks and correlated the levels of infestations with seasons.

Materials and methods

Field study area
The study was conducted randomly in 15 villages which had a larger donkey population in West Azerbaijan province. West Azerbaijan province is located in Northwest part of Iran (37° 55' 28'' N 45° 07' 59'' E, Fig. 1). In the province there are four distinct seasons during the year: cold season (January to March), spring (March to June), summer (July to September), and fall (October to December) (Yakhchali and Hosseini 2006). This area borders with Turkey and Iraq and some residents of the area usually travel and carry goods by working horses and donkeys across the borders through the arduous mountain routes (Tavassoli et al. 2010).

![Figure 1. Map of West Azerbaijan province in Northwest of Iran.](image)

Parasitological procedures
The study was conducted during four seasons in 2013. Tick collection was usually done from the body of the donkeys. Ticks were collected from each animal using a systematic approach by examining the animals at the head and neck region and continued to the pectoral, axillary and inguinal regions, concluding at the tail of each animal (Teglas et al. 2005). Care was taken to ensure that the mouthparts of the ticks were not left behind during their removal with thumb forceps (Yakhchali and Hosseini 2006). Ixodid ticks were counted and ticks were placed into 70% ethanol in glass vials. The vials were individually labeled with the date and place of collection. The age, sex and body color were recorded for each animal. The recorded data included the tick
infestation site (ear, testis, vulva, udder, anus, inner thigh and tail). Samples were sent from the field to the Parasitology laboratory of Urmia University for identification.

Ticks were individually identified based on morphological features, recording the genus and species characteristics, developmental stage, and sex (Wall and Shearer 2001; Estrada-Peña et al. 2004). Intensity and extensity of infestation, prevalence of tick species during four seasons and percentage of ticks attached to different sites on donkey’s body were calculated.

Statistical analysis
Data were analyzed by SPSS statistical program (ver. 17) using Chi-square test, t-test and one-way ANOVA test. A value of P < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results
A total number of 455 ticks, 222 male and 233 female ticks were collected from 280 donkeys. Out of 280 donkeys studied, 105 (37.5%) were infested with ticks. Among these infested animals, 61 (58.09%) were female and 44 (41.9%) were males and the mean intensity of infestation for all infested animals was 4.3.

Four Ixodidae species were identified: Hyalomma anatolicum (49.9%), Rhipicephalus bursa (28.79%), Hyalomma marginatum (14.28%) and Dermacentor marginatus (7.03%). Only adult ticks were infesting donkeys. The tick H. anatolicum (49.9%) was the most abundant species.

Table 1. Percentage of infested donkeys based on sex, age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infested animals</th>
<th>Sex (%)</th>
<th>Age (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 (37.5%)</td>
<td>58.09</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the age, the heaviest infestation rate was observed on donkeys older than five years (80.95%). The tick prevalence was significantly different among donkeys with different age groups (P < 0.05). Nevertheless, no significant differences were found between the infestation rate of male and female donkeys (P > 0.05) (Table 1). The frequencies of male and female ticks are presented for each species (Table 2).

Table 2. The prevalence of tick species in donkeys of West Azerbaijan province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick species</th>
<th>No. of</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyalomma anatolicum</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipicephalus bursa</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>28.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyalomma marginatum</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermacentor marginatus</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of this study over four seasons in the study area are presented in Table 3. There was a seasonal variation in the prevalence of ticks, with its predominance in
spring, although the parasite did occur throughout the year, but its occurrence in the winter was very low.

**Table 3.** Percentage of hard ticks collected in West Azerbaijan province during different seasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Identified tick species (%)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. anatolicum</td>
<td>R. bursa</td>
<td>H. marginatum</td>
<td>D. marginatus</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>51.74</td>
<td>49.88</td>
<td>53.63</td>
<td>43.33</td>
<td>49.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>41.04</td>
<td>35.08</td>
<td>35.12</td>
<td>39.04</td>
<td>37.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>14.95</td>
<td>10.37</td>
<td>17.23</td>
<td>13.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result showed that hard tick infestation on tail and udder was the most prevalent, whereas ear, vulva and testis with other body regions had minor importance (Fig. 2).

**Figure 2.** Percentage of ticks attached to different sites on donkey’s body

**Discussion**

Ticks are the most important vectors of numerous protozoan (e.g. Babesia), viral, bacterial and fungal pathogens of medical and veterinary importance (Nicholson *et al.* 2009). Tick-borne diseases are of global importance, affecting humans and domesticated animals with high economic impact (Keirans *et al.* 2005). Tick dispersal ranges are determined by complex interactions of several determinants including climatic conditions, vegetation types, host densities, animal husbandry activities, lifespan of species, movement of livestock and the resistance of the hosts to ticks and tick-borne diseases (Tatchell 1969).

With regard to the present study on the ticks, ixodid ticks were present on donkeys throughout the year, being most abundant in spring and least abundant in winter. These findings are in agreement with previous studies which showed peak activity of hard
ticks from June to July in the western and northwestern regions of Iran (Mazlum 1971; Yakhchali and Hosseini 2006). In the present study the number of ticks was increased after the rainy seasons with higher temperatures. Therefore, rainfall was considered as the most important climatic factor that influenced the seasonal variation in tick numbers. This finding is in accordance with the results of other studies in Iran (Yakhchali and Hajihasanzadezarza 2004; Yakhchali and Hosseini 2006; Yakhchali and Azizi 2007; Yakhchali et al. 2011).

Most of the ticks in this study infested sites with shorter hair and thinner skin (ear, testis, vulva, udder, anus area, inner thigh and tail). The higher tick infestations on these sites could be related to the fact that ticks prefer warm, moist and hidden sites with a good vascular supply and thin skin (Muchenje et al. 2008). Verissimo et al. (2002) reported a positive association of skin thickness and hair length with the number of ticks. Preferred sites for larvae of *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* including escutcheon, flank, axillae and dewlap was reported by Reik (1962).

In Iran, major taxonomic studies on *Hyalomma* were conducted by Abbasian-Lintzen (1960, 1961). *Hyalomma anatolicum* is the most widespread species in Iran and was collected from all zoogeographic situations including xeric, temperate (less common) and mountainous conditions. *H. marginatum* is widely distributed in entire Iran and is possibly in the second place following *H. anatolicum* (Hosseini Chegeni et al. 2013). According to Mazlum (1971), *H. anatolicum* is the most prevalent tick among ixodid ticks in horses of West Azerbaijan Province. In this study, the highest number of identified and widely distributed tick species belonged to *Hyalomma*. This can be attributed to the fact that this genus is considerably resistant to adverse climatic conditions. This finding is in close agreement with the results of the study by Davoudi et al. (2010). They reported *H. anatolicum* as a predominant tick of donkeys in Meyaneh city in northwest of Iran. *H. anatolicum* which has a wide dispersal is a vector of tropical theileriosis in Iran (Hooshmand Rad 1967; Izadi et al. 2004) and can transmit a wide range of pathogens including *Theileria lestoquardi*, *Theileria equi*, *Babesia caballi*, *Trypanosoma theileri*, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (Walker et al. 2003). Due to widespread distribution of *H. anatolicum* in this region, we suggest that *H. anatolicum* may have an important role in transmission of equine babesiosis in this area. However, more researches are needed to confirm these findings.

*Dermacentor marginatus* is one of the most frequent vectors for babesiosis (Heyman et al. 2010). Rahbari et al. (2007) and Nabian et al. (2008) could find *D. marginatus* mostly in the mountainous areas of Iran. In this study infestation of donkeys with *Dermacentor marginatus* was seen in all seasons.

*Rhipicephalus bursa* is one of the hard tick species which has an important role in transferring different diseases to animals. This tick transfers the protozoon *babesia caballi* to horses experimentally (Walker 1994).

In this study, of 280 donkeys studied, 105 (37.5%) were infested with ticks. Because of certain geographical specifications of the studied area, the sampled donkeys had closed communication with horses and donkeys of neighboring countries and they had probably been exposed to ticks several times. This situation emphasizes the importance of border control and quarantine (Akkan et al. 2003). Very little information is available on the ticks of donkeys in Turkey and Iraq. *Hyalomma marginatum*, *Hyalomma detritum*, *Rhipicephalus bursa* and *Rhipicephalus turanicus* were reported in the horses with babesiosis in Turkey (Inci 2002; Akkan et al. 2003; Acici et al. 2008).
Based on the high prevalence of ticks infesting donkeys of this region, it is concluded that continuous parasitological researches and using suitable control measures are necessary for decreasing the spread of tick infestation. Heavy tick infestations among donkeys pose a high risk of transmission of tick borne diseases to this livestock of the region. Therefore there is a need to investigate the potential tick vectors involved in the transmission of haemoparasites in donkeys in this region.

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References


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بررسی کننده سخت آلودگی کننده الگو در استان آذربایجان غربی، ایران

فرناز ملکی فرد، موسی توسوی و محمد یخجالی

گروه پاتوپاتولوژی، دانشکده دامپزشکی، دانشگاه ارومیه، جاده سردرود، ارومیه، ایران؛ رایانامه‌ها:
yakhchalam@yahoo.com، mtavassoli2000@yahoo.com، femalekifard@yahoo.com

نویسنده مسئول

چکیده

افتداد از الگ در کشاورزی در مقیاس کوچک از نظر اقتصادی مقرر به سر فرود و در نظر کشته‌های جهان سوم با امکانات ضعیفی تهدیدی می‌شود. اگر این امکانات ترکیبی به برندیسته که اثرات اقتصادی زیادی در پرورش تکسیمیان دارد. هدف اصلی این مطالعه، تعیین میزان نیروی کننده سخت در الگی استان آذربایجان غربی است که می‌تواند بانچ انتقال بیماری‌های ناشی از کننده در منطقه شود. این مطالعه در ماه 15/04/1393 در استان آذربایجان غربی صورت گرفت. در طی 4 فصل، در مجموع 455 کننده سخت شامل 222 کننده نر و 233 کننده شاهدلی سه جنس و چهار گونه جمع‌آوری شد. گونه‌ها شامل H. Hyalomma anatolicum، Rhipicephalus bursa، Dermacentor marginatus و marginatum در سراسر سال دیده شد. اما تغییرات فصلی در شیوع کننده تشکیل دادند. برخی از کننده جمع‌آوری شده ممکن است در انتقال بیماری‌های ناشی از کننده در الگ نقد داشته باشند. بنابراین مطالعاتی در مورد کننده‌ای که در انتقال بیماری‌های انگلی خوین در الگ نقد دارد نیاز است.

واژگان کلیدی: کننده سخت، الگ، استان آذربایجان غربی، ایران.

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